

BIGFOOT BULLETIN



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ROBERT W. MORGAN ORGANIZING CAPTURE ATTEMPT

By Jim McClarin - March 23, 1971

ROBERT W. MORGAN, P.O. Box 312, Miami, Florida 33144, whose search for Bigfoot and Bigfoot evidence in the summer of 1970 with National Wildlife managing editor George Harrison was widely publicised in the press and recounted in the October-November 1970 issue of National Wildlife, has been hard at work organizing a major attempt to capture a Bigfoot specimen.

As Morgan relates it, he is not quite the newcomer to the field many of us have thought. He says he first learned of 'Bigfoot', per se, in reading Ivan T. Sanderson's accounts. But he claims he encountered a creature while bear hunting in 1957 in or around Mason County, Wn. which must have been a Bigfoot, although he thought it was a loose gorilla at the time. Since then, and especially since the Patterson film, he has been intending to arrange another encounter.

Last year Morgan formed Vanguard Research, Inc., a profit corporation in Florida, and recently submitted a request for backing for his effort to the National Science Foundation. The search is tentatively scheduled to begin with a 2 month scouting phase in April, 1971, pending N.S.F. backing and weather conditions. In June the main expedition force is to arrive and search until winter weather closes in. The general area proposed is the Cascade Range in Washington.

Morgan has enlisted 15 search members and a Science Advisory Board of 8 members, headed by Dr. J. Schoneberg Setzer, Asst. Prof. of Religion at Hartwick College in Oneonta, N.Y. 13820, and including Drs. George Agogino, Carleton Coon, and Grover Krantz, who have had previous connection with Bigfoot/Sasquatch research. I am to be one of the search members if we get backing.

So far I am considerably impressed with Robert Morgan's organizational work and congenial enthusiasm, and I feel he will make a good expedition director. The search is to be conducted quietly, in ecological harmony with the environment, and will be recorded in exhaustive written detail and possibly filmed in part. One of Morgan's primary goals is to get stringent protective laws passed for the species. He is against any attempt to kill or imprison a Sasquatch specimen. If a Sasquatch is captured during the search it is supposed to be examined by scientists, have a small radio 'Beeper' transmitter implanted in it, and released so it can be followed and observed from a distance. (Written for the Bigfoot Bulletin by Jim McClarin, March 23, 1971 and approved by Robert W. Morgan, March 26, 1971).

Is 'Bigfoot' in Shasta?

By PAUL BODENHAMER
R-S Editor

Has "Bigfoot" moved from Trinity County to Shasta County's Round Mountain area?

Something has left human-shaped 16-inch footprints in the snow on the John Russak property on Fender's Ferry Road north of Round Mountain.

Russak's mother-in-law, Mrs. Barbara Mota, discovered them Wednesday afternoon when she went out looking for a missing cat.

The prints are 16 inches long and about seven inches wide, shaped like the print of a huge bare human foot — though only four toe marks show.

The tracks are spaced about 18 inches apart in an alignment that suggests a

two-footed animal walking upright rather than a four-footed animal.

There are bear tracks in the area, too, but they are quite different in shape. They show claw marks; the "Bigfoot" tracks do not.

The trail of footprints entered the Russak yard from a mountain at the rear, circled a tree near the house and then disappeared in an area where the snow has melted away.

There has been some melting of the snow where the tracks were discovered, so that the prints are not crisp. The bottom of each print bulges upward much as a human footprint would.

Russak says his dogs barked for four hours Monday night, so he assumes that was when the footprints were made.

Big human-looking footprints have been found in the dust on a Trinity County road, and have been attributed to a half-human, half animal creature nicknamed "Bigfoot."

Indians in the Pacific Northwest and Canada believe there is such a creature, which they call Sasquatch.

Several expeditions have sought in all seriousness to find "Bigfoot," so far without conclusive results.

Ivan Marx, a hunting guide, reported last November that he had taken movies of the legendary Sasquatch in the mountains of northeastern Washington.

Russak is not sure what to believe made the tracks.

"But it sure shakes you up," he said.

From the RECORD SEARCHLIGHT, Redding, California, January 7, 1971
(Credit : Ben E. Foster Jr.)

WARREN THOMPSON, Redwood City, reports : "I spent the weekend of Feb. 12-15 checking out the areas of Basin Gulch and Round Mountain. Most of the time was spent at Round Mountain which is 30 miles east of Redding. I searched the area for more signs but was unable to find any. I talked with Mr. Russak who said he was able to backtrack the footprints for about two miles. He told me that they had come from the direction of a rugged canyon which is northeast of his home and that the prints followed the power lines which lead right up to the back of his house. It appears that the creature was trying to get to a trailer load of garbage that was near the corner of the house but was chased off by Mr. Russak's dogs."

THE TRACK SIGHTINGS NEAR COLVILLE, WASHINGTON

By this time most readers will have read one or more accounts of the recent track sightings in Washington. Nearly every newspaper in the country carried either AP or UPI reports of the several thousand tracks found near Arden, Washington, a small town just south of Colville, during the middle of February. According to these reports, a Sasquatch with a stride of 50 to 55 inches, came out of the woods, walked around the local grocery store, visited the town dump and returned to the wilderness leaving several thousand tracks - as many as five thousand according to some reports. Ivan Marx, hunting guide of nearby Evans, attempted to follow the tracks with his hunting dogs but rains washed away the scent and the tracks, mostly in snow, quickly disappeared. One UPI report, widely publicised on February 18, said "Thousands of tourists have been flocking each day to this lumbering town on the Canadian border to view the 16-inch long footprints ..."

Also widely publicised in the various press reports, is the current activity of the International Wildlife Conservation Society, Inc., of P.O. Box 19226, Washington, D.C., 20036 and which has established field

headquarters at P.O. Box 626, Evans, Washington 99126. According to a flier released by the Society, Peter Byrne is the Executive Director and they plan a year-long project of research and an attempt at a capture. Their intention is to effect a capture using a harmless tranquilizer, have the creature examined by scientists and then release it unharmed. Evidently well funded and equipped, the Society welcomes information on current sightings of creatures or footprints. A 24-hour telephone service has been set up with two numbers : 509-MU4-4883 and 509-MU4-2935. Also, according to the press reports, Ivan Marx, together with five others and several of his tracking dogs, have been hired by the Society to comb the surrounding areas.

ROBERT HEWES, Colville, Washington, writes (March 23, 1971) : "There has been considerable happening since the first of the year : several miles of tracks near Arden, a small community south of Colville, about three sightings, all of which might or might not be true. There has also been considerable talk that the tracks at Arden have been faked. If they were they were certainly done by an expert. The International Wildlife Society is continuing the search in the area. There have been several stories of tracks in other areas within 50 miles of Colville, some of which I know are authentic."

JAPANESE EXPEDITION TO THE HIMALAYAS

According to the Herald, Decatur, Illinois, January 12, 1971, : "Tokyo (AP). Former television sports reporter Masahiko Taniguchi has left for Katmandu, Nepal, for a five-month expedition in the Himalayas. He hopes to become the first Japanese citizen to see the legendary Abominable Snowman." (Credit : Loren E. Coleman).

MORE TRACKS IN WASHINGTON STATE

DICK GROVER, Everett, Washington, reports (January 31, 1971) : "On January 10th at approximately 9:30 P.M. it was snowing at Deming, Washington, about 10 miles northeast of Bellingham. Mr. Gerry Willet and his family were having dinner. His daughter looked out the kitchen window and saw tracks. After checking them out, they said they were in a straight line, five feet apart, 14" to 16" long and 7½" to 8" wide. They went right through the Willet's back yard and disappeared across the field. Next day the tracks were covered with new snow so no one was notified."

THE GREATEST ADVANCE IN KNOWLEDGE COMES FROM SHARING INFORMATION

The most recent development in the Bigfoot research field has been the increasing gravitation of various researchers into splinter groups - each with its own private project surrounded with much secrecy. No longer are some researchers willing to share information. No doubt this is an inevitable development and one perfectly understandable, justifiable and to be expected, but it does not supply much information for the Bigfoot Bulletin. We all have our private projects which we pursue under hush-hush conditions, but surely there are vast areas of information we can share with others without endangering our own private projects.

REPORT FROM IDAHO. INCIDENTS AT O MILL

RUSSELL GEBHART, Lewiston, Idaho, writes (January 18, 1971) :

"I am including some information I got from a Mr. Moore and you may print it if you wish. Mr. Moore is night watchman at O Mill which is a small lumber mill about 20 miles from the nearest town. Most of the employees live at the mill with their families. The mill operates the year round but not at night. The entire area for miles around has been logged off and is quite brushy but there is some good timber left. The higher peaks are around 6,000 feet but most of the country is around 3,000 to 4,000 feet. There are quite a few abandoned mines around. Most are open pit mines but there are a few tunnels. I don't believe there are any active mines left. There are lots of bear and deer with a fairly good herd of elk in the area. The mill is located on a creek and has a logging railroad serving it. There is about three feet of snow there now.

"Interview made January 16, 1971. In June 1969 Mr. Moore, who lives near Orofino, Idaho, saw one female Sasquatch inside O Mill about 20 miles north of Orofino. The animal was described as being about 6 feet tall, completely covered with shiny dark hair except for its face, hands, and the nipple area of its very large breasts. All visible skin was pink. He thinks it may have been nursing a baby. The eyes were large and fiery red. It was built like a very heavy, stocky person except that its arms were very long. It walked upright, just like a person, and moved gracefully. It appeared to have great speed when wanted. It had a very disagreeable odor which he could not describe but would never forget or mistake for anything else. He observed the animal for about five minutes from around 35 or 40 feet.

"He and several other employees had seen many tracks in and around O Mill all during the summer of 1969. There were at least three different sets of tracks, one very large set, one human size, and one child size. The tracks indicated that they had explored in, around and under the buildings. They played in the sawdust pile and ate sandwiches he had put out for them. They had apparently looked at themselves in a large mirror near the carriage. He could hear them jabbering among themselves and throwing boards which got in their way. They were in and around the mill most of the summer and he saw a very large, enormous dog once which he believes was running with them."

TRACY M. BLAIR, W.S.U., Pullman, Washington, writes (January 25, 1971) : "I have been working with Grover Krantz from Anthropology and have talked with Russell Gebhart. We expect to go out together in the spring. Last September Grover and I went to an area near Orofino, Idaho, where there had been reports of a Sasquatch. We interviewed three people who had seen 'Her' and visited the mill where she had come in on several occasions. We are convinced that they are telling the truth. Later while heading back to the mill, we heard this scream that really made our hair stand on end. We stopped for a moment but did not investigate, much to my regret. We thought it was a burro though it sounded much louder than we would expect. A short time later we found out that there were no burros or anything like that in that area. Later still, a girl claimed to have seen one within a half mile of the area. We plan to go back as soon as weather permits."

"THE FAMILY OF THE DEVIL"

From "Le Voleur", Paris, France, August 15, 1862. Translated from the French by Richard L. Tierney. Credit for sending the original to us : Igor Bourtsev, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

"There have just come indications, says the Courrier des Etats Unis, that in the forests which extend along Lake Saint Claire and Lake Huron there exists a tribe or family of savage beings of a formidable and bizarre appearance, of a phenomenal and unknown species. This is a troop of seven or eight individuals, of which two are men (if it can be said that these beings are human), and one woman or female, and three or four young or small ones. The men are of an elevated stature, slender, but strongly muscled ; the woman of a height below the medium, and the young ones appearing aged from ten to sixteen years ; all are covered with hair, and the woman and the young ones, even as the men, have the face framed with a bristly beard, like those of certain simians of Brazil ; one of the men has a bald head and a white beard. The head is very large in proportion to the body, the stomach is enormous, the arms inordinately long and the legs are knock-kneed ; all these characteristics are those of the Endamenes of Australia, Borneo and New Guinea, who form the transition between the human species and the quadrumanes.

"Whence comes this tribe ? No one knows. About two months ago it was glimpsed by Indian hunters who came to carry their furs to Mont-Clemens ; this was thirty miles to the west. Eight days later, they were encountered in the vicinity of Port Huron. A little later, they had gone back up toward Saginaw, on the shores of the Shiawassee River. Everywhere they brought terror - unreflecting terror, without doubt, for it was not justified by any positive deed that one could impute to them. Nevertheless, some attributed to them depredations committed in the villages, from which had disappeared some livestock and domestic animals.

"In certain places, where they had been seen to pass, bizarre deeds were reported. In a village near La Peer, nearly all the dogs died in one night ; elsewhere frightened cows stampeded across fields and forests. Some days later, twenty-five miles farther on, the milk was drained from the udders of goats, and bats flew about in broad daylight. Briefly, it seems that, after their appearance, the country they traversed was sticken by some malicious witchcraft. There was one parish on the shore of Lake Huron where the bell had tolled by itself in the night ; the next morning, they were seen disporting themselves in the water, in the midst of a storm, and to attain a small island by swimming. The rustics took up their muskets and followed them with boats ; when they arrived on the island they (the creatures) had disappeared. The leaves of the bushes, across the copse where they had passed, were withered as at the end of autumn.

"Those who have seen them say that they crawl like serpents, run like deer, swim like fish and, if need be, vanish like shadows. Briefly, this is an extravagant apparition ; superstition, naturally, mixes itself in. Fear is everywhere ; the villagers are up in arms, and in several districts vigilante groups form to hunt a lawless band. As of now no one can come near it ; hunting dogs, flung into the pursuit, have not been able to catch it by speed, and in all the region of the lakes meetings are held to plan the means to purge the country of 'the family of the devil', as they call it. Probably it will go as it has come, the path by which it flees unblocked, even as was the path by which it arrived ignored."

DOES BIGFOOT POUND ROCKS ?

By George F. Haas

In the July 1970 issue of the Bigfoot Bulletin, I asked this question since I had received several reports of strange noises heard in the woods that sounded like rocks being pounded together. Is this one means of communication that Bigfoot uses to contact others of his kind, a danger signal, perhaps ? There is nothing impossible or even unlikely in the suggestion. What could be more natural than for a creature with hands to pick up rocks ? It is only a step further for him to pound them together. Furthermore, no other material is as readily at hand in the woods with which to make loud, carrying sounds unless it be a hollow log and a club with which to pound on it. However, hollow logs are exceedingly scarce but rocks are everywhere.

During the summer and fall of last year several researchers, including Jim McClarin, Ken Krasney, Ray Pierotti, Ben E. Foster Jr., and your editor, actually experimented with rocks of different types. They found that by selecting rocks of the right density and material, no sound they could make - outside of a high-pitched scream - would carry as far or be more penetrating in the woods and mountain areas. Soft rocks made a dull thud but by selecting hard, flinty or quartz-type rocks, a loud, ringing, penetrating sound could be made that would carry a long distance.

There are no reports, as far as I know, of anyone actually seeing a Bigfoot pound rocks together on this continent ; it is only assumed that he is responsible. The few reports we have are all from Bigfoot country and in each case the site and the terrain was such that it did not seem likely that human beings could have been responsible. The late William Hampton, who was a taxidermist and lived during the summer months at Platina at the edge of the Trinity National Forest, reminded John Dana that bears make such a sound by snapping their jaws together. They do this, he said, when they smell somebody but can't see them. He said such jaw snapping can be heard several hundred yards. If anybody has another explanation for the mysterious noises that sound like rock pounding, we would like to hear from them. Let us examine the reports :

1. From Jim McClarin's card file. "A Willow Creek man related to me (7/17/70) that while inspecting the only set of 'Bigfoot prints' he ever saw, in late August in '59, '60 or '61, along with Peter Byrne, who had paid the finder \$200.00 as a reward for reporting them and taking him to them, he twice heard several double clunks, sounding like someone knocking stones together under water, as he, Byrne, and several others passed by a young alder patch, going and coming along the trail of footprints. These footprints extended for some distance along roads and cross-country in the vicinity of Cappell Creek, west of Bluff Creek." (Six Rivers National Forest) -Jim McClarin, 7/30/70.

2. From Jim McClarin's card file. "A Salyer man told me that he had heard the sound of stones being clunked together in a canyon in the vicinity of Mt. Lassen, and felt it was a particularly odd thing to hear in that remote area. This was in the late 1950s." - Jim McClarin, 7/30/70.

3. JOHN H. DANA heard rock pounding sounds two or three times at daylight, between 5:30 and 6:00 A.M., on or about June 3, 1970, from

the north end of Hennessy Ridge above Salyer, Humboldt County, California. He had camped on the ridge all night. The sounds came from the canyon to the west, from possibly $\frac{3}{4}$ mile away.

4. ARCHIE BUCKLEY and his son, BILL BUCKLEY, reported such sounds on or about June 17, 1970, in Beegum Basin on North Yolla Bolly Mt. in the Trinity National Forest. While stalking through Beegum Basin they heard a series of clunking sounds like stones being pounded together. There would be two or three clunks, then an interval of fifteen to thirty seconds, then another two or three clunks. This went on for roughly five minutes. Sounds were loud and distinct. Altogether there were ten to twenty series of two or three clunks each. Archie Buckley says the sounds they heard could not have been made by bears. He has heard bears snapping their jaws together and the sounds he and his son heard were not like that at all.

5. BOB TITMUS, Kitimat, B.C., Canada, writes (September 13, 1970) : "To the best of my recollection, on a few occasions I have heard the rock pounding sound that you describe but as far as I can recall I arrived at no conclusion as to what was responsible for this noise and was only puzzled about it. These cases could all well have taken place before I started to seriously investigate and hunt Bigfoot some 12 or 13 years ago ; I just can't remember. However, if this were the case, I would not have associated it with Bigfoot.

"Bill Hampton has a valid thought regarding bears snapping their jaws. However, I doubt that an experienced woodsman would ever confuse a bear popping his teeth with the rock pounding sound. By the way, especially in dealing with Grizzlies, when they start popping their teeth at you it's prudent to be prepared for a charge for they do this both as a warning and as a challenge.

"In '58 or '59, Art Long and myself were tracking Bigfoot on upper Bluff Creek. These tracks were as fresh as you'll ever find. Shortly after they left the creek and started climbing the mountain, we were brought up short by what sounded like something pounding on a rather hollow tree or log with a very big club. These sounds were being made in what could have been taken to be a coded series. Eventually, I found a large stick and a log and started pounding out a series of my own. Each time I stopped my series of pounding it was repeated from above exactly, both in timing and the number of blows I had struck, only very much louder. This continued for some 15 or 20 minutes. Whereas this story or experience is much too long to recount here at this time, I am just as convinced today as Art and I were the day it happened that one of the Bigfoot creatures was doing the pounding some 30 or 40 yards ahead of us in the dense timber and undergrowth. Art refused to move one step further in that direction and wanted only to return posthaste so my investigation of the area the sound had come from was done rather hurriedly, was incomplete, and did not prove anything one way or the other. Don't bother yourself, George, wondering if it could have been any of the usual animals or another human. It wasn't. We've already been through that."

6. PROFESSOR BORIS F. PORSHNEV of the History Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow, writes (February 17, 1971) that he knows of two reported cases, both from the Caucasus. One case concerned Zana, the female "Almasti" held captive at the end of the last century in the village of Thina (Tkhina). An account of this can

be found in Eric Norman's The Abominable Snowmen, Award Books, N.Y., 1969, pages 47-49. Norman says, page 48, "Zana also enjoyed gathering rocks and attempting to chip them. When the creature had finished her regular duties on Genaba's estate, she would scurry to her rocks and spend countless hours arranging them into piles and trying to chip them in a manner that seemed to have some significance to her."

Professor Porshnev says : "My review of all the data concerning Zana was published in my essay 'The Fight For Troglodytes' in the magazine Prostor (Alma-Ata, No. 7, 1968). I don't know from where Eric Norman took his story. Unfortunately, I can find his book nowhere." He adds : " I don't believe that the pounding is being used as a signal". He says also that they have reports from the Caucasus and from other areas of the U.S.S.R. that their "Almasti" sometimes makes such noises at night by striking various metal objects together.

7. MICHAEL K. JOHNSON, Louisville, Kentucky, writes (August 8, 1970) : "Concerning the idea that Bigfoot pounds rocks as a signal, I remember a chapter from a book by Willy Ley and I believe the title was Salamanders And Other Wonders. In it he stated that the Sherpa natives claimed that the Yeti (Meh-Teh) beat stones and sticks together as a warning of danger to others of their kind."If any readers have the exact quotation on this and the complete reference, please send them in.

Most readers of the Bigfoot Bulletin already know through personal correspondence that the publication of the newsletter had to be suspended temporarily due to illness of both the editor and his father. Now we are back in business again and this issue is in the form of a quarterly. We are printing 12 pages to make up for lost time. The next issue, according to present plans, will be the April-May-June issue and will come out the end of June. After that, we may continue it as a quarterly or perhaps as a bi-monthly. -- Editor.

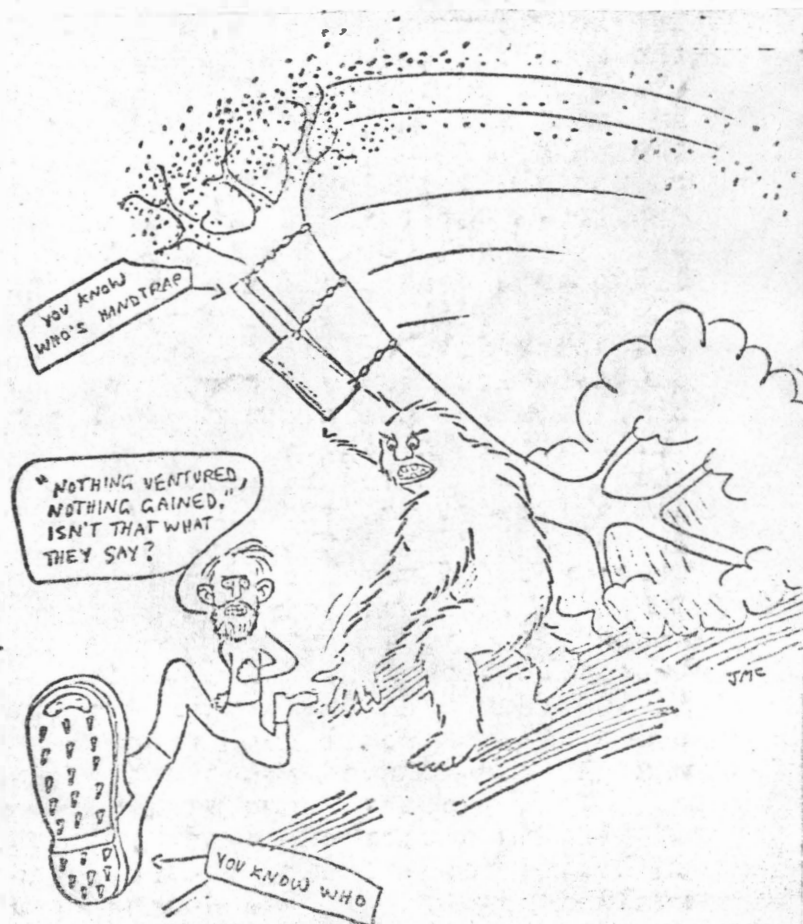
ARKANSAS GAZETTE.

Sat. Dec. 19, 1970.

Massive Stone Foot
Is Found in Turkey

ANKARA, Turkey (Reuters) — Archeologists digging at Ephesus, in West Turkey, have discovered part of a huge foot carved in stone, with toes 3 feet long, according to press reports here.

(Credit :
Lucius
Farish)



THE GOUGOU, THE BIGFOOT OF THE EAST

BY

BRUCE S. WRIGHT

Tales of large hairy humanoids have been coming out of the Pacific Northwest for many years and have recently received international publicity. It is not as well known that very similar accounts are to be found in the Northeast dating from much earlier times. This is to be expected as civilization reached large parts of this area long before it did the Northwest.

The creature described from the Northeast was a very large man-like being that was covered all over with hair and wore no clothes. It was very dangerous to man as it was a definite man-eater. The Micmac Indians said they had "big hands, and faces hairy like bears. If one saw a man coming, he would lie down and beat his chest, producing a sound like a partridge. Catching the man, he would tear him to pieces."

One that was called "Gougou" by the Gaspe' Indians, lived in the Chaleur Bay area. They warned Champlain about the danger from it in 1603. Parsons (1925), who studied the folklore of the Nova Scotia Micmacs, called them Gugwes' or Gugus, but they are all obviously the same creature.

They first appear in one of the earliest descriptions of the Northeast coast. Samuel de Champlain (1603) gives as detailed a description as he could of a "frightful monster" described to him by the Indians of Gaspe'. He says :

"There is another strange thing worthy of narration, which many savages have assured me was true ; this is, that near Chaleur bay, towards the south, lies an island where abode a dreadful monster, which the savages call Gougou. They told me it had the form of a woman, but most hideous, and of such a size that according to them the tops of the masts of our vessel would not reach his waist, so big do they represent him ; and they say that he has often devoured and still devours many savages; these he puts, when he can catch them, into a great pocket, and afterwards eats them ; and those who had escaped the danger of this ill-omened beast said that his pocket was so large that he could have put our vessel into it. This monster, which the savages call the Gougou, makes horrible noises in that island, and when they speak of him it is unutterably strange terror, and many have assured me that they have seen him. Even the above mentioned Sieur Prevert from St. Malo told me that, while going in search of mines, as we have mentioned in the preceding chapter, he passed so near the haunt of this frightful beast, that he and all those on board his vessel heard strange hissings from the noise it made, and that the savages he had with him told him it was the same creature, and were so afraid that they hid themselves wherever they could, for fear it should come to carry them off. And what makes me believe what they say, is the fact that all the savages in general fear it, and tell such strange stories of it that, if I were to record all they say, it would be considered untrue ; but I hold that this is the dwelling-place of some devil that torments them in the manner described. This is what I have learned about this Gougou".

In her story Ketpusegenau, Parsons(1925) translates a Micmac tale of life in a camp of Gugwes'. It is a story of murder and cannibalism, including the killing, gutting, and eating of a pregnant woman, which would do justice to New Guinea at its worst. In Gugus Duel the story

relates how two of these huge creatures fought with sharpened sticks and "hammers" (clubs ?) until one killed the other.

Her informant described the creatures thus : "a Gugus' has no clothes ; he is all fur, and his hair falls down long over half his body (he has a face like a monkey)...." At one point in the tale, "... a Gugus was coming bigger than a tall tree."

The Reverend A. Fulton Johnson, D.D., 1866-1940, told his still living son about his early days in New Brunswick. J. Kenneth Johnson relates "... my father used to tell me about a very strange creature that used to be seen in the edge of the woods sometimes near our home in New Brunswick. He described him as being very squatty with long arms, and that his entire body was covered with hair. He said that there was a story in those days that the creature was half man and half dog, and that it caused a great deal of terror in the lives of the younger generation at that time. I was led to believe that the children were deadly afraid of this creature and would not go near ..."

Nothing more is known about this story but I am keeping my ear to the ground.

The final account I have involving what are described as large hairy man-like creatures comes from Traversspine, a village on the south shore of Lake Melville in Labrador. It took place in 1913. That winter the settlement was visited by two large hairy creatures the people called "the man" and "the woman" because one was larger than the other and they were shaped like men and walked on both all fours and on their hind legs. They hung around the settlement for some time and cleaned up some seal bones "that were too big for the dogs".

The final encounter with them that caused the sawmill manager to shut down the mill and turn the men out to drive away or kill their strange visitors was described to me by an eye-witness :

Mrs. Michelin and her little daughter were staying alone in their home on the edge of the settlement. Her husband was away on his trapline. When she was alone she always kept a shotgun loaded with buckshot behind the back door. This day her daughter came running in the back door calling "It's chasing me, Mummy ! It's chasing me !" Mrs. Michelin siezed the shotgun and stepped outside. She told me many years later :

"All I could see was the moving bush and the shape of a great animal standing seven feet tall in the alders. It seemed to have a sort of white ruff across the top of its head. I could not make out the rest. I fired into the bushes, and I heard the shot hit. I went back into the house and bolted the door. It never came back, and there was blood where it had stood when the men from the sawmill came to look."

The men turned their dogs loose to bring the animals to bay, but they never were able to corner them. The animals disappeared, and some of the dogs never came back - a serious loss as they were the settlement's only means of transportation.

In answer to my direct question, Mrs. Michelin answered :

"That was no bear, Mr. Wright ! I have killed twelve bears on my husband's trapline, and I know their tracks well. I saw enough of this to be sure of that"

An interesting sidelight is that Gou Gou is a well known surname among Micmacs of the Nova Scotia reservations today. They have adopted the name of a monster of their past into everyday use today.

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MARKERS FOR TRACKS

A particularly useful piece of equipment for all Bigfoot researchers would be a set of markers for marking tracks. It is suggested that you get heavy wire, such as telephone wire, and cut it with pliers into lengths of 18" to 24". Bend one end into a small loop and to this loop attach brightly colored pieces of cloth or ribbon 4" to 6" long. The brighter the color the better - the fluorescent-type ribbon would be ideal. Such "stakes" or markers can easily be pushed into quite hard ground without the need of a hammer. Place one marker at each footprint, either at the toe or at the heel end, but at the same end for every line of tracks. Advantages of such markers are obvious. Not only will they keep others in the party from accidentally stepping on the tracks but they will show up well in photographs. Make up a few hundred and have them ready for your next expedition. They don't take up much room and would cost next to nothing, especially if you can find abandoned telephone wire at your local dump. -- George F. Haas.

We need many short items for publication in the Bigfoot Bulletin like the above item Markers For Tracks. If you have any such ideas or suggestions, send them in. Make them as short, brief and concise as possible but containing all essential details. Surely you must have an idea that might be of help to fellow researchers that has not yet appeared in the Bulletin ?

BIGFOOT BULLETIN MAY YET REACH GREAT HEIGHTS !

BOB BETTS, Fairbanks, Alaska, writes "I've officially been invited on the University of Oregon Mt. McKinley expedition scheduled for April-May 1971 and have decided to accept. Unfortunately, I don't think there are any Yeti on Mt. McKinley but I'll take along a copy of #1 issue of the Bigfoot Bulletin and, if I make it to the summit, I'll leave it there in respect for your own interest in mountaineering."

OUR QUOTE OF THE MONTH

"The trouble with the intricacies, inter-relationships and secrets of life on this complex planet is not that they are more complicated than we think, but more complicated than we can think." From "The Fool's Tail", South Shore Mirror, Scituate, Mass., November 26, 1970. (Credit : Fortean News Clipping Service of December 15, 1970).

The new heading for the Bigfoot Bulletin, used this month for the first time on our first page, was drawn by Bigfoot researcher WARREN THOMPSON of Redwood City, California.

AN EDITORIAL

As I have stated from time to time in past issues, the Bigfoot Bulletin is a private newsletter sent free of charge but in exchange for news, reports and information. It is sent only to those who are seriously and actively engaged in research on the subject - mere interest is not enough. I do not want to charge for the Bulletin or put it on a regular subscription basis because if I did that many would not send in any information; they would think their subscription fee would be enough to justify their receiving it. Or, they might send in one clipping every six months and let it go at that. In that case, where would I get the material for the Bigfoot Bulletin? Therefore, the continuing policy of the Bigfoot Bulletin will be an exchange of information. I will continue to send it free but only to those who fully cooperate with me. Demand for the Bulletin has increased to such an extent that I have had to drop many from the mailing list who have not cooperated in the past in order to add others who do so. - George F. Haas.

RECENT PUBLISHED ITEMS OF INTEREST

ARGOSY Magazine, February 1971, "Abominable Snowmen Behind The Iron Curtain" by Odette Tchernine. (Credit : Lucius Farish, Mike Johnson).

FATE Magazine, March 1971, "Mystery Animals In Illinois" by Loren E. Coleman.

RENE DAHINDEN, SASQUATCH RESEARCH, Box 124, Richmond, B.C., Canada, offers 5 X 7 color postcards of the creature in the Patterson film for 50¢ each but requests a minimum order of 2-4. Half of the space on the back contains a brief "History of the Sasquatch".

KLAM-ITY KOURIER, P.O. Box 355, Willow Creek, California 95573, offers "The Bigfoot Story" by Patricia Dwyer Harvey for \$1.50 postpaid.

We are informed that Odette Tchernine's book The Yeti, published in England by Neville Spearman last fall, is to be published in this country in May by Taplinger Publishing Co. Inc., 29 East 10th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003, at \$6.95. (Credit : Loren E. Coleman and Lucius Farish).

THE BIGFOOT STORY
Want to read all about Bigfoot?
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